CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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R. H. BADHAM, *Editor.*
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday,	4 51	7 9	
4 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	*For June*, 1836.
5 Sunday,	4 50	7 10	D. H. M.
6 Monday,	4 49	7 11	Full 6 2 3 morn.
7 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11	Last 14 12 19 morn.
8 Wednesday	4 49	7 11	New 22 12 11 morn.
9 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	First 28 5 23 aft'n.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

J. Lee, M. D.
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Of Camden, S. C.)

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Charlotte. He may be found at Dr. Joshua D. Boyd's, on the 18th of June, 1836.

Terms:

Setting Porcelain or Ivory Teeth,	$5
" " on Gold Clasp,	$7 to 10
" Natural Teeth,	10
Plugging with Gold,	2
" " Tin,	1
Extracting Teeth or Stumps,	50 cents to 1
Separating, Whitening, &c.	$1 to 5

Complete sets of Teeth—Remedying irregularities, &c. will be charged for according to circumstances, and the charge stated on examination. *Materials and work warranted.*

May 22, 1836. 95td

Bacon.

I HAVE still on hand a quantity of good *BACON*, which I sell for cash only. Those having bought for cash heretofore, and who have not paid, are requested to make payment without further notice.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

May 22, 1836. t302

Dr. Charles S. Moffatt

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Providence Settlement, in the County of Mecklenburg. His residence is at the Rev. Isaac Grier's, near Mr. R. People's Store.

May 19, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL give lessons in Penmanship to Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturdays, at my residence.

TERMS:

For a plain business hand, $3 per quarter.
Italic Ornamental, $5 do.
German Text, $5 do.

Hours of attendance for Ladies, from 9 to 12, A. M.—for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, P. M. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

May 17, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte, held on the 14th instant, it was *Resolved*, that they would enclose the Grave Yard with a post and plank fence, and that proposals from contractors will be received until the 1st Saturday of June next, by the Chairman of the Board.

Specifications for the fence may be seen by applying to the Chairman or James H. Orr, Esq.

JAMES T. ASBURY *Chair'n.*

May 16, 1836.

Commissioners' Sale.

ON the first Saturday in June next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse, a lot numbered on the plan of said Town 187, being the back lot now occupied by W. W. Long, Esq., on which there is a good stable. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

By order of the Board.

J. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*

May 11, 1836. ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HUEY, *Adm'r.*

Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—5tr

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 22d instant, a yellow complected boy, by the name of *PETER*, five feet high, between 40 and 50 years of age. Says he belongs to Hugh Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

May 25, 1836. 95tf

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 14, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a recommendation of the Committee, that the Senate agree to some and disagree to another of the amendments made by the House to the Bill for the Relief of the several Corporate Cities of the District. The Bill was then considered, and decided on by the Senate, according to the recommendation of the Committe.

The Bill to extend the Western boundary of the State of Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a Bill to establish a Naval Academy; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE.—After ineffectual attempts to get up various particular bills, the House proceeded to the Special Orders of the Day, being Bills of a Private nature—sixty of which were carried through their last stages, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, May 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Burke County at Morganton, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which were read, and ordered to be printed.

These resolutions request the co-operation of Mr. Preston and Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, in promoting the object sought for.

Mr. Preston made some remarks in return for the compliment, expressed his high gratification at the intelligence received this morning of the capture of Santa Anna, and the consequent termination of the war in Texas; his admiration of the skill and bravery by which this result had been obtained; adding his opinion, however, that the time had not come for the Government of this country to interfere, until the Texians should have a government *de facto* to be recognised.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wm. B. Shepard asked the consent of the House to take up the Bill for the Relief of the several Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia, returned from the Senate with an amendment providing that the stock held by the cities in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal should be conveyed to the United States, in pledge for the sum paid in virtue of this act, and be subject to redemption upon the repayment of the same sum, with interest, within ten years.

The Bill was accordingly taken up; and after some debate, the amendment of the Senate was agreed to, 110 to 83. So the Billl was passed.

Mexican Boundary.—Mr. Mason, of Virginia, by general consent, reported the Senate Bill to provide for carrying into effect the Treaty of Limits between the United States of America and the Mexican United States, without amendment; which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, on motion of Mr. Mason, then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill.

[The debate in Committee, ranged, after some discussion on its particular merits, to the general questions involved in the consideration of the late events in the province of Texas, and to various supposable modes of action, in the event of a successful termination of the war on the part of Texas against the United Mexican States.—*Nat. Int.*]

Tuesday, May 17.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance to our readers transacted in the Senate this day.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Bill for the defence of the Western frontier; which was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for the establishment of an Arsenal of construction at Fayetteville, N. C.; and the Bill to repair and extend the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C., were both read a third time and passed.

The House then took up the Bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the year 1836, which underwent further debate.

Wednesday, May 18.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of Alabama, rose and said, that, as the morning business was terminated, he wished to state that, in consequence of information received this morning, it appeared that the Creek Indians, who had been for some time in communication with the Seminoles, have broken out into acts of hostility, butchering men, women, and children in the settlements. In consequence of this information, he hoped the Senate would consent to take up a bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was considered, the amendments proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

The Bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian Annuities, &c. was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE.—*Report upon Abolition.*—Mr. Pinckney, from the Select Committee on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent, made a Report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, and which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. Claiborne insisted upon the reading of the report; and it was read through to the conclusion, which is as follows:

"Your Committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

"*Resolved*, That Congress possess no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institutions of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"*Resolved*, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committe respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz.

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery; shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Hardin said he felt bound to explain. He had not acted with the Committee in framing the report, but he told the Chairman he might report what he pleased, and he (Mr. H.) would reserve his right to dissent from it. The report stated that the Committee were unanimous; but he would protest against that fact. He would also protest against another fact. The report said the Abolitionists of the North were few and insignificant. He did not think so. He thought they were numerous and increasing, and as soon as they could get a majority of both Houses in Congress, then the rights of the South would be lost.

Mr. Wise said the report had come at last, though he had never expected to see it. He was opposed to the principles of the report, and also to the printing of it. *If Southern men were to agree to that report, they were gone, swept away.* There was not an inch of ground left for them to stand upon. It only contended for what abolitionists never denied, and conceded all that they claimed, It conceded the constitutionality of Congress interfering in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, and that was the only question at issue. He had another ground of opposition. There had been a pledge given to him that the ground should decidedly, unequivocally be taken, that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Such a pledge was made, and was made to him; but he could see no such ground taken in the report. The whole amount of what was said was, that it is *not expedient now to interfere in the subject.* He expected that the committee would have declared that Congress had no power. There was another point, far more important than any other, which he should have liked to have seen treated in the report. It was, whether Congress has power to limit or prohibit the slave trade between the States of the Union. He would rather vote to print, recognise, and give effect to all the abolition memorials, than to print and recognise the principles of that report, and give it credit as the expression of Southern feeling or opinion.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, said he should at the proper time, endeavor to answer the arguments of the report. He would only say, now, that it *did not contain South Carolinian arguments or opinions.* A more stale combination of argument without reason, and Jesuitical sophistry, he had never seen; and he thought it ought to be burnt by the common hangman. They do not come up to the question, and say it is unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District; but they intimate that it is, and finally modify that intimation by saying that it would be a violation of the public faith. He understood the report to deny the necessity of receiving abolition memorials; and if the chairman had taken that ground at the commencement of the controversy, much trouble would have been spared. There were some subjects on which he was afraid to trust his feelings; but this was not one; and when such a report was made, he could not slumber a moment, but took the first opportunity to get the floor to denounce it. He could not say from what cause it arose, but certainly the report did not speak the sentiments of Southern men.

Mr. Owens, of Georgia, hoped the usual course would be taken, and that the report might be printed. The report was very long, and it was almost impossible for any one to understand it from hearing it read. He hoped this premature discussion would be stopped, and that the question might be taken at once. He moved to print 20,000 copies, but was willing to take either ten or thirty thousand. He wanted the report to be placed in the hands of the People.

Mr. Bouldin wished to have all the memorials printed. He wanted to have the South see what the abolitionists had in view, and he thought it proper that they should have all the documents before them.

Mr. Hawes said, that from the argument of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) he was satisfied that the report ought to be printed. He did not know what was in the report. He professed to be a Southern man in feeling and interest.—His constituents were so, and he believed the report would suit their opinions. He, like others, had not heard the whole of the report, and he would not pretend to say that it would suit him, but he would vote for a larger number than usual, that others might have it and judge of it. His constituents might form a different opinion from himself on the subject. He could not undertake to say what their judgment would be. He would ask the gentleman from Virginia if he was ready to say his constituents were not satisfied with the report.

Mr. Wise said yes, every man of them would denounce it. While he was up, he would say that the gentleman from Georgia had just admitted to him that the report contained *no declaration that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in this District.*

Mr. Speight wished the report might be printed, and he thought no man could be prepared to act upon it merely from hearing it read in the House. He would have it printed, not to sanction its doctrines, but to enable the members to judge what it did actually contain. He had attended carefully to the reading, and he thought no document on the subject had ever been presented, which more fully sustained the interests of the South. It denied, in the strongest terms, the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and denied the expediency of interfering in the District. Let gentlemen examine it, and answer with arguments, rather than object to have them made known.

Mr. Sutherland was willing to print the report, if for no other reason, because the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) had been accused of misrepresenting the sentiments of his constituents. He wished to have the People of South Carolina see it, that when the gentleman should return home, the People might know what he had done, and he might have before them the means of defence against such accusations. He replied to the remark that the report conceded that Congress had a right to legislate upon the subject in the District of Columbia; and said that such a right had never been till recently denied. He was an advocate for the report. He would not pretend to say that it would suit him or his constituents; but he was satisfied it ought to be printed, to let the People know what the arguments were.

Mr. W. Thompson said that when he and his friend from Virginia objected to the printing, they did not mean to object to the usual number for the use of the House. He expressed his dissent from the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sutherland,) and said, according to that gentleman's rule of ethics, and the zeal he had displayed in defending the report, he must have some interest in it.

Mr. Robertson, of Va., said the report conceded every thing. It *conceded the principle that Congress has a right to interfere in the question of Slavery in the District; and that was conceding the whole.* There was some limit to the propriety of printing; and this was a case, he thought, in which the report ought not to be printed. *It contains elaborate arguments upon every thing but the subject which ought to have been discussed.* He objected to the arguments of the report, and to both of the resolutions, and moved to recommit it to the Select Committee which reported it, with instructions to report a different resolution.

At this stage of the debate, the Speaker gave notice of the expiration of the time allotted to the consideration of Reports, by the Rules of the House.

The House then took up the "Bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," which had been returned from the Senate, with amendments.—Some of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and others disagreed to; and the Bill sent back to the Senate.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a Bill appropriating $500,000 for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians; which, after some debate, was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, May 19.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the "Bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers," &c. with the disagreement of the clouse to the amendment of the Senate, which assigns to the President and Senate the appointment of the Officers of such volunteers as may be accepted. The Senate determined to adhere to its amendment, by Yeas 27, Nays not counted; and ordered a Committee of Conference to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, offered the following resolution; which, after some debate, was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount of transfers of the Public Money has been made by his direction, since the 30th June last, from the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and also from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, to Banks east of the Alleghany Mountains, giving the date and amount of all such transfers, and the Banks from and to which they were made. And, also, that he inform the Senate what transfers are ordered from each of the abovenamed Banks, and when and to what Banks they are to be made. That he also inform the Senate what amount of transfers was made to each one of the said Banks in Ohio since the 30th of June last, and what amount, if any, is now ordered to each."

Mr. Ewing explained his reason for offering this resolution; which was, to get from the Secretary of the Treasury *some more direct and definite information*, on the subject of transfers of large sums of the Public Money from Western to Eastern Banks, &c., than had been given by the Secretary in reply to a resolution recently offered by him (Mr. E.) with the same view.

The Senate took up the Fortification Bill, and discussed it until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—*Abolition Report.*—The House resumed, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the Report and resolutions from the Select Committee on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion by Mr. Robertson to recommit the Report, with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The debate was resumed, and continued until the expiration of the time allotted to Reports.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hamer, by general consent, the usual number of copies of the report was ordered to be printed.

Post-Office Department.—On motion of Mr. Conner, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the "Bill to change the organization of the Post-Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof." Some discussion took place on this Bill, and various amendments were offered to it, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

Frontier Defence.—A message was received from the Senate, that "the Senate do insist on their third amendment to the Bill entitled "An Act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," which has been disagreed to by this House, and ask a Conference on the subject-matter of the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on said amendment.

Mr. Lewis moved that the House agree to the appointment of a Committee of Conference on its part; which was agreed to, and the Committee ordered to consist of five persons.

Friday, May 20.

SENATE.—Nearly the whole of the sitting was consumed by a debate on the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Bill authorizing the President to accept of the services of a number of volunteers, not exceeding 10,000, for the protection of the frontier. The Committee of Conference not having been able to agree, and the other House having insisted on its amendment, (the nature of which is stated below,) the debate in the Senate terminated in a resolution to insist on its disagreement to the amendment, and a request for another—a *free*—conference, (moved by Mr. Southard;) and, after the appointment of conferees, the Senate went into Executive Business.

In the HOUSE, the first hours of the day were occupied in considering the Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the Bill to authorize the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, &c., which report was, that the Committee could not agree. The Chairman, however, (Mr. Lewis,) moved, according to instructions, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment, (which proposes that the officers of the volunteer force, when elected, shall be commissioned by the President of the United States, instead of the Governors of the States which furnish the volunteers.) Mr. Lewis, however, on account of the urgency of the state of the Southern border, was anxious for himself, to expedite the Bill, that the House should recede from its disagreement to the amendment. But, after debate, the House refused so to recede, by 123 votes to 74; and then *insisted* on its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

The residue of the day was occupied upon the Bill (without finishing it) for the re-organization of the Post Office Department.

George Huston, alias Ezekiel W. Morgan, alias Ezekiel Morgan, and who states that he is from Guilford county, was taken up in this place yesterday, and committed for trial, for attempting to negotiate a forged note for seventeen hundred dollars at this agency of the Bank of Cape Fear. He will be taken to the jail of Guilford county for safe keeping until our next Superior Court.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

From the Georgia Standard of Union.

EXPUNGING ANECDOTE.

I dined a few days ago with quite an interesting party of both sexes, at the house of an old and much esteemed friend, Mr. A———, who emigrated to this country a few years ago from Virginia. Mrs. A. is a true daughter of the "Ancient Dominion." Every thing is right there, and wrong here. "That is the way they do in Old Virginia," is a common remark with her. Our host had just received the Richmond Enquirer and other papers, filled mainly with the "Expunging" news, which was altogether the topic before dinner. We had quite an animated political discussion. The company was pretty equally divided. The gentlemen were for expunging, and the ladies against it. While at dinner, a spoiled child, who was indulged with a plate at the table by the side of his father, turned it over, and its contents of meat, gravy, &c. were discharged upon Mrs. A.'s new carpet, very much to her vexation and discomfiture; and with more than ordinary feeling she said, "Mr. A. will have that bad boy to sit at the table—I think it will be his duty after dinner to make the servant "expunge" the grease from the carpet." When dinner was over, the company retired to the parlor, and Mrs. A., returning some time afterwards to the dining room, found her little boy with a fire coal, making a great many black marks across and around the soiled place on the carpet. In the first transport of her passion, she screamed out, at the top of her voice, to the little boy, "What are you doing there?" "I'm *spunging* the grease from the carpet!!" "Quit this instant," said the irritated mother, "you'll spoil my carpet." "Why In! ma," said the little boy, "is not this the way they 'spunge in "Old Virginny?"

Poetical Painting.—The nervous Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, at Washington City, thus writes in a recent Communication:—"I never hear Mangum, the fearless, eloquent, and sometimes most stern and indignant orator from North Carolina, speak in the Senate, without thinking of the following passage from

CORIOLANUS—*Act III. Scene* 1.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for his power to thunder. *His heart's his mouth;*
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.

And never do I see Benton affectedly looking through his quizzing glass so foppishly, (a trick that Isaac Hill affects to imitate,) but I recall these lines of

LEAR—*Act IV. Scene* 6.

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not!"

Curious Circumstance.—A farmer, named J. Granger, living about two miles from Newburyport, found on Saturday, March 26th, a large deer, perfectly encased in a mass of perfectly transparent ice, through which he looked as if he were standing in a glass case. Mr. G. sent a horse and cart, and had the ice and the deer conveyed home, just as he found them. On Monday, however, he placed the ice before a large fire to dissolve—an operation that was no sooner performed, than the deer walked out in perfect health, and experiencing no inconvenience save a little stiffness in the limbs, occasioned by his long confinement. Mr. Granger still retains the deer in his possession, which has been rendered quite tame and domestic by its captivity; and we further understand that he has refused two hundred dollars for him, which was offered for him by the proprietor of the Boston Museum.

The Mormons.—A gentleman living in Loraine county, Ohio, writes that a more extraordinary sect has not sprung up since the days of Mahomet. In the town of Kirtland they have erected a stone temple at an expense of $40,000. It is sixty by eighty feet broad, and fifty feet high. It has two rows of Gothic windows. The floor is the place of worship, with four rows of pulpits at each end, having three pulpits in a row. These twelve pulpits rise behind and above one another, and are designed, the uppermost row for the bishop and his counsellors, the second for the priest and his counsellors, the third for the teachers, and the fourth or lowest for the deacons. Over the division between each of the rows of pulpits, is a painted canvass, rolled up to the ceiling, and to be let down at pleasure, so as to conceal the dignitaries from the audience. The area can be divided into four apartments, so as to carry on the object of imposture. The second and attic stories are for a theological and literary seminary, which is expected to have the manual labor system attached to it. The Mormons are very eager to acquire an education. Men, women, and children are studying Hebrew. Some of the men, of the middle age, pursue their Hebrew till 12 o'clock at night, and attend nothing else. They pretend to have remarkable revelations, work miracles, heal the sick, &c. &c.

A fellow in Philadelphia recently had a sound tooth drawn, and sold it for 25 cts. with which to buy liquor.

Latest from Georgia.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF CREEK INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

From the Charleston Courier.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

Office of the Constitutionalist,
Augusta, Saturday morning, May 21.

We received by last evening's mail no papers west of Macon, and no further intelligence from the Creeks, than what is contained in the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Post Master General, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. George Plitt, an Agent of the Post Office Department, now in this city.

Post Office, Columbus, May 18.

Last evening two friendly Indians were dispatched to inform a body of Indians represented to be friendly, and encamped near the spot where the mail was attacked on Monday the 16th instant, that if they would come in they should be protected. By them, I sent a note to a white man, who is with the friendly Indians, that if he would bring in all the mails, with the assistance of the friendly Indians, I would give him $200. The two Indians have not yet returned. No body of whites can be obtained at any price to go to the spot and endeavor to rescue the mails, so great is the panic now pervading the country. Yesterday a farm house, five miles from Columbus, was burned down, and this morning some negroes were attacked not more than half a mile from Gerard, a town situated directly opposite this, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee; a horse was wounded and a negro shot thro' the arm. I shall continue my exertions to rescue the mails, or so much of them as may not have been destroyed or carried away. It seems now that there were 15 persons along with the mail when it was attacked, eleven of whom have reached Columbus in safety, after having wandered about the swamps until last night. The remaining four are known to have been killed as they were seen to fall by some of those who have escaped. One of the killed was a Mr. Hallet, of New York, (who was on his return home, to witness the marriage of his daughter,) represented to be a merchant of wealth and respectability. Roanoke, a small village on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee river, 25 miles below this, was burned by the Indians, and 15 white persons killed. Very respectfully yours,

J. VAN NESS, *P. M.*

Since writing the above, we have been favored by Mr. George Plitt, with an extra from the Columbus Enquirer of the 17th inst., but we find very little in addition to the above. The Enquirer states, that after the destruction of Roanoke, 15 men were found dead and 20 wounded: that the women and children in all probability had escaped; and the steamer Georgian, which was reported to have been destroyed with all on board, was thought to have been got off without serious loss. Col. Felix G. Gibson, an estimable and brave man, and Captain Horne, solicitor of the Chattahoochee Circuit, were among the slain. The steamer Columbus, bound up, was abandoned about 20 miles below Columbus, in consequence of the danger of ascending, and a company of men were despatched to bring her up.

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist,
Sunday night, May 22.

The Western mail has just arrived, but brings nothing of importance further than what I send you enclosed. Old Neah-Micco, the head man of the Creek nation, has at length declared in favor of hostilities, and old Chee Maithla has sent in word to Columbus, that he would burn the bridge, and if he could not take Columbus, he would devastate the country towards Flint River.—Every confidence was heretofore felt in the friendship of these two Chiefs, but that confidence is now at an end. The Indians have complete possession of Roanoke, and have made a breast work of the cotton bales found there, and so far have been successful in repulsing two companies that were sent against them. Among the slain after the first battle at this place, were found the bodies of a Mr. H. Joice, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. A. Hill, son-in-law of Col. Z. Williams, and R. Gauley. Capt. Horn is not dead, but badly wounded; neither is the report of the death of Col. Gibson, as he is still said to be living. Troops were collecting pretty fast about Columbus and the surrounding country, and our Governor is using his best exertions to put a stop to Indian disturbances.

In addition to the particulars contained in the foregoing letter, we derive the following from the Macon *Messenger* of the 19th inst., giving an alarming account of the extent of the Indian insurrection in the Creek country, the chiefs, although not disposed to be hostile, being wholly unable to control their tribes. The family of a Mr. Davis, consisting of 7 persons, were murdered on the Friday previous, a few miles above the Federal Road. Mr. Chas. Reed's wagon, laden with corn, and his negroes, have been taken, about 6 miles from Columbus. On the Saturday previous, 5 men went out to bring in some horses and stages from the line, and when coming in with 19 horses and 2 stages were attacked and fired on by a considerable number of Indians. Four of them escaped with their horses; the fifth (Green) is ascertained to have been killed. The loss of the mail contractor has been very great—not less than 40 horses are known to have been taken or killed, and three stages and one mail wagon lost—two mails are also lost. The steam boat Hyperion, Capt. Smith, of the attack on which an account has already been given, was got afloat and brought up by Col. Spivey and a number of his neighbors whom he had collected for the purpose. A skirmish took place on the 13th inst., about 15 miles above Columbus, between a party of about 30 whites, under Wm. Davis, Esq. and about 50 Indians. One Indian was killed and several wounded, without loss on the part of the whites. On Sunday morning a most fearful tragedy had been enacted at the village of Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee, about 30 miles below Columbus, within the limits of Georgia, the place having been attacked by three or four hundred Indians, who killed 15 men, wounded 20, and burnt the village to ashes. The women and children it is believed escaped, as also the steam boat Georgian, which had been lying at the wharf. The citizens of Irwinton, for the safety of whom apprehensions were entertained, have erected a fort, and organized a sufficient corps, it is believed, for their defence. Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of Columbus. Volunteers from Harris, Upson, Talbot, and Marion counties, had organised and were soon expected, under Major Howard, to plant their standard on the other side of the Chattahoochee.

Republican Herald, Extra,
Columbus, (Geo.) Thursday Noon, May 19.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.—Several Volunteer Companies from neighboring Counties have come in, whose appearance warrants the belief, that if "the tug of war" should come, they will be found at their post; they are from Talbot, Harris, and Upson Counties. A still larger force is hourly expected from the interior of this State, and some six or eight hundred from Montgomery. We doubt not but the force will be quite adequate in the course of three or four days to make a successful resistance against any hostile foe from the Indian Nation.

The Mobile *Chronicle*, of the 13th inst. contains a statement of depredations committed by the Creek Indians, upon various plantations in Russell and Bourbon counties in Alabama. The plantations of Messrs. Culbroath, L. W. Howard, Boalt, Wicker, Smith, Everett, and Col. Richardson, are named as having been plundered. Several Creek Indians, known to be friendly, had made known that an immediate and general hostile movement of the Indians is intended in that section of the State.

Extract of a letter received at Augusta, from the Post Master, dated

"COLUMBUS, MAY 21.—The town is all bustle and preparation, and to-morrow morning Gen. White of Talbot, crosses the river, and penetrates the Indian country, with five hundred men. Gen. Bailey, of Troup, is near the Lee-Wak-Lee swamp, with three hundred whites, and about the same number of friendly Indians. In this Lee-Wak-Lee swamp are five or six hundred hostile savages. An express has arrived to-day, saying Gen. Bailey's men would enter the swamp to-day, and endeavor to drive the Indians out."

Latest from Texas.

CONFIRMATION GEN. HOUSTON'S VICTORY, AND THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANA!

A Letter from Gen. Houston.—The New Orleans Bulletin copies the following letter from the Natchitoches Herald, which paper says, "By the kindness of a gentleman who arrived from Texas this morning, we have been put in possession of the following letter:

"*Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Linch's Crossing, April* 20.

Mr. President: Dear Sir: This morning the army reached this point, and was attacked at half past 11 A. M. by the army of Santa Ana, which continued until 3 o'clock, when he withdrew his forces from the field. Our men were few who engaged the enemy, the balance remaining concealed for the purpose of hiding our numbers. His force is reported at 800; ours does not exceed 750. I am disposed to think that the enemy intend another attack to-night by a change of position. We had but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 16 to 20. There would be no difficulty in securing the rights of the People, and the liberties of Texas, if men would march to their duty, and not fly like recreants from danger. Texas must be defended, and liberty maintained.

SAM. HOUSTON,
Commander in Chief.

P. S.—Santa Ana was in the field. The officers and soldiers acted well. Col. Rusk was in the action, and fully met my wishes.

H.

From the True American of May 9.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANA.

(*Brought by the Steamboat Post Boy.*)

During the night of the 20th ult., after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, Gen. Houston made a movement with 600 men and all his artillery, and at day-break met the Mexican force, 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke, and endeavored to escape; the mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie, near the Brassos timber; he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers, in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole, left their horses, and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains,) until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter that the chase might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly concealed in the forks of a large live oak.

The captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed, "*El General! El Gefe! Santa Ana!*"

The Mobile *Mercantile Advertiser* of the 13th inst. contains another version of the battle, in which Santa Ana was made prisoner, furnished by Mr. Joseph Andrews, of Georgia, who was one of the prisoners taken by the Mexicans, in the detachment commanded by Col. Ward, of that State, and was among those who escaped the general massacre of that detachment, and was afterwards engaged in the decisive battle, fought by Gen. Houston. His account of this action corresponds generally with the statements previously received. Santa Ana is represented by him, as apparently about 45 years of age, of rather small stature, dark complexion, black hair, black bright eyes, and altogether a good looking man. Santa Ana is stated to have assigned, as reasons for destroying the prisoners composing the detachments of Col. Fannin and Col. Ward, that he had not provisions sufficient for them and his own army, and secondly, that he had not men enough to spare to keep them securely.

In the battle between Houston and Santa Ana, Col. Mirabeau Lamar, of Georgia, greatly distinguished himself for his valor and intrepidity, and gained the applause of all. It is said there was not fifty Texians in the battle—that the Texian army was composed almost entirely of volunteers. Santa Ana is a prisoner in an armed vessel, near Calveston Island, while the Mexican prisoners, who are able to labor, are engaged in building breast works on the Island.

Virginia Politics.

From the National Intelligencer.

The returns of the Election for Delegates to the Legislature of Virginia having now been received, we are enabled to state the general result of it. Out of a body consisting of about 130 members, the Jackson majority is 18 or 20. The Whigs have neither lost nor gained any thing of consequence in the composition of the House of Delegates; but the election is said to establish beyond reasonable doubt, that the majority of the voters of the State are on their side. Our friends in Virginia are in high spirits.

From the Richmond Whig.

Parties in the next House of Delegates, will not be materially varied from the last winter, the loss and gain being pretty equal on both sides. The people were induced to believe that the Presidential Election did not depend upon, nor was in any degree influenced by, their choice of local delegates to the Legislature. They were told that by voting for Mr. A, (who was in favor of Mr. Van Buren) in preference to Mr. B, (who was friendly to Judge White,) could not affect the fall election for Presidential Electors, or pledge them to vote for the Van Buren Ticket. The accounts which we have received from the most highly respected sources, and from all parts of the State, assure us that a great many voters protested against any conclusion being drawn, from their present vote, of their preference for Mr. Van Buren; and declared that when that question was fairly before them in the fall, *they would vote the White Ticket.* The aggregate vote of the State, which we mean to publish in a few days, will show that the majority in the whole vote taken, is too small to give any assurance to the Van Buren party of procuring the vote of the State for him.

Strength of Parties.—The Enquirer makes out estimates, after a fashion, and a very lame and imperfect one, computes the strength of parties, in Virginia as indicated by the recent elections, and by pinching here from White and Harrison, and giving there to Van, leaves a balance in favor of the favorite, of 5,921. We warn friend and foe, out of Virginia, to attach no weight to that estimate. It will surely be falsified in November. The Enquirer is itself sensible of its imperfection, for it admits that it cannot be considered an "exact exponent" of the popular feeling. Far from being exact. That journal is equally mistaken in saying that it has "adopted in the composition a *liberal* principle of estimate." Perhaps it means liberality to Van, and in that sense we agree with it. Let us cite a few instances of inaccuracy.

Thus, in Greenbrier, the Enquirer concedes but 140 majority, going in the case of that county by the vote for Delegates. Yet Erskine, the Whig candidate for the Senate, obtained a majority over Thomas exceeding 500. Why not have taken his poll? This is done in other cases, as in that of Tazewell, but more especially that of *Wythe.* Saunders, the White candidate in Wythe, came within less than a dozen votes of succeeding over Stanger, his Van Buren opponent. Yet our adroit neighbor, determined to put the best foot foremost, drops the delegate poll in Wythe, and resorts to that of the Senate; thus reversing his rule in Greenbrier. By this device he gives Van in Wythe a majority of 207, instead of a majority of 6 or 8. By the opposite device, he reduces the apparent Whig majority in Greenbrier from 500 (if the Senate poll is adopted) to 140. Again: In Randolph, the Van Buren candidate (Marteney) got but about 140 votes. The remaining candidates were all Whigs, except one who was neutral. The Enquirer states the poll of Randolph thus; Van Buren 284; Whig 296. How is this brought about? Why, by adding the neutral's poll to Marteney's. Why not add it as well to the Whig poll?

Many insurrections might be pointed out, but these are sufficient to refute the estimate of the Enquirer. Any estimate must be in a great degree conjectural and fallacious. Great numbers in county elections vote for their friends and neighbors without reference to national politics. This was especially the case in the late election, and it is certain that fully the majority claimed by the Enquirer in the whole State expressly intimated that their present vote was not to be taken as an evidence of their Presidential wishes. Many Van Buren candidates were elected by anti-Van Buren votes, and this we do not doubt will be shown by the vote in the fall.

We have received from a gentleman of this city a statement of the returns of the recent election in Virginia, which we believe to be as fair an exhibit as can be made. The result is a Van Buren majority of 2,790 in the whole State. We shall publish it at the earliest possible day.

MR. VAN BUREN IN HIS OWN STATE. OMINOUS INDISPUTABLE "SIGNS."

Albany Charter Election.—*Nine* Whigs, and *ten* Regency men. *Two votes* more would have given the Common Council to the Whigs. Good—very good. This is boarding the Lion in his den, to some purpose. To come off thus in the face of the whole Regency, backed by the Safety Fund Banks, and 2000 alien votes as usual, is indeed a *victory.* We say to the whole State, go on, dont give up, the corruptionists must fall at last.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Charter Election of the City of Albany took place on Tuesday. As usual the Whigs *came very near* beating the Regency—but as usual, just two Whig voters too many staid at home. The consequence is, a Jackson Majority of one in the Common Council, and that one *elected by a majority of one.* At the next election, we presume, those two Whigs will satisfy their consciences by going to the polls and voting early, whilst two others will stay away.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Charter Election in Troy.—The regularly nominated Whig ticket has prevailed in all the wards in this city. *Only one Van Buren man has been elected.* Every day confirms us in our opinion, says the Evening Star, that the State of New York will go for Harrison and Granger. The following is from the Albany Evening Journal:

No election for years has terminated so disastrously to the Van Buren party among us, as has that which has just closed. In some of the wards, they made a desperate struggle, particularly in the first and second. But, as the above returns show, they have been completely routed at all points. In the First Ward last year, Alderman Seymour and Assistant Silliman were chosen by a majority of only 12 votes; now they are elected by a majority of One Hundred. This triumph achieved at our Charter Election, is one of the most splendid ever recorded in the political annals of our city, and argues strongly for the success of the Whig cause in this county at the autumn election. The City of Troy, you may rest assured, will, at the proper time, give a good account of herself.

No higher compliment can be paid to Judge White for his masterly speech on the Land Bill, than the following fact discloses. One of the most highly distinguished members of the Senate, who had, before, opposed this bill in all its stages, went to the Judge, immediately after the conclusion of his argument, and observed—that he had hitherto opposed the bill, for reasons that appeared to him conclusive, but that the speech he had just delivered, had convinced him of his error, and satisfied him on every point, and he would give the Bill his cordial support.—*Sun.*

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11.

A New Charity.—The will of our late esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. James Preston, after disposing of portions of his estate to members of his family, and giving considerable sums to many existing institutions for public good, provides that the remainder of his estate, thought to be about two hundred thousand dollars, shall go for the endowment of a lying-in hospital *for married women*, an institution much desired by many philanthropists, but hitherto unprovided for in this city. A society has for some time existed in Philadelphia, for aid to families under the above circumstances, but no extensive *means* were obtained, nor any hospital procured.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Bank robber taken.—Constable Hays, his son and another, lately arrested in Harlem, N. Y. the man who robbed the Providence (R. I.) bank of $150,000 for whom and the money, a reward of $10,000 had been offered by the bank. He was a carpenter and had disposed of his plunder so carefully that the bank, in order to recover it, were obliged to compromise, by declining to prosecute. But he is detained by the authorities of Massachusetts, for trial on a charge of having robbed the Boston rail road company of $24,000.

New Orleans Mail.—In consequence of the Indian disturbances, it has been decided by the Postmaster at Augusta, to forward the mails for New Orleans and Mobile, by the Florida route, via Pensacola, until the communication through the Creek nation is re-established—it having been found impracticable to carry it by that route at present.

Charlotte:
Friday, June 8, 1838.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CADDUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,

Commons: WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

☞ *Celebration of Texian Independence.*—According to previous arrangements, our Citizens, on Friday evening last, testified, by a Public Celebration in honor of the glorious events which have recently transpired in Texas, the joy and gratification felt among us at their occurrence.

Our Courthouse, and the very appropriate and skilfully executed Transparency provided for the occasion, together with the hotels, and nearly every one of the stores, the workshops, and the private dwellings, of our citizens, were tastefully and brilliantly illuminated—the Church bells rang out their merry notes—the loud-mouthed cannon at intervals uttered its thunders, one peal for each of the twenty-four States of our Confederacy—and the Military Band contributed its soul-stirring strains of martial melody—while the crowds of citizens and visiters, of both sexes, promenading the streets, with their merry greetings and patriotic congratulations, served to set off the imposing scene in a manner which could not fail to impress the senses with a high degree of pride and pleasure.

We believe this is the first celebration of Texian Victories and Texian Independence; and the spirit which dictated it, and the manner in which it was carried through, are creditable alike to the circumstances intended to be commemorated by it, and to the descendants of sires who were, in olden time, the *first* to move in another patriotic work.

After the above was written, we received an article on the same subject, which will be found in a succeeding column, giving not only a sketch of the Celebration, but also a brief review of the history of Texas and of the infamous and cruel warfare which has for some time been waged there, but which we trust is now ended. The article to which we refer was prepared at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by a highly respectable and talented son of Western North Carolina, recently returned from the South; and we invite for it the attention of the reader, as containing information of the highest interest in relation to the subjects of which it speaks.

☞ *The Creek Depredations in Georgia.*—In a preceding column the reader will find all the most important and best authenticated incidents of the Creek war in Georgia, which have come to hand since last week.

In publishing information of this character, (which we are bound to do by the interest we know our readers to feel in it,) we endeavor to select only that which we believe to be the best authenticated; and, for this reason, prefer to quote from public despatches or private letters; but even in this course we find ourselves occasionally led into error, by the publication of accounts either vastly exaggerated by, or totally without foundation except in, the excited or alarmed imaginations of individuals. Of this character, we find to be some of the statements extracted into our columns last week, from papers issued from presses in and near the scenes and circumstances they purported to describe. We would therefore desire our readers to receive the high colored statements and reports which they hear and see of Indian depredations, with many grains of allowance; while, at the same time, we would not wish to say any thing that could be even tortured into a desire on our part to lead them into a belief that the state of affairs between the Indians and the whites is not of a serious and alarming character. We believe the feelings of some of our red brethren both in Florida and Georgia, towards the whites, to be far from amicable and friendly; but we cannot see, especially in the latter State, any indications to bring us to the opinion that the feeling of hostility is general, or marked with the sanguinary character which has been attributed to it. A few of the Creeks are doubtless excited to desperation, against the settlers; but we think we have good grounds for suspecting that they have been made so by the grossest private imposition and injustice. We fear they are "more sinned against than sinning." Be this as it may, however, we look forward with interest to the arrival of the U. S. Troops recently ordered on from the North, as an event which will no doubt speedily restore peace and tranquillity.

"The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser*, deprecates the attempts which are continually making to alarm the inhabitants of that State, on the subject of a war with the Creek Indians. It is characterized as a "base and diabolical scheme, devised by interested men, to keep an ignorant race of people from maintaining their just rights, and to deprive them of the final remaining pittance placed under their control, through the munificence of the government."

☞ *Florida.*—Since our last, the few Southern papers we have received bring us nothing of importance from Florida, except an account of the murder of an individual named Mott, very recently from the North, at his plantation about 25 miles from Jacksonville. The Indians are evidently roaming about the Territory in small detached parties, committing depredations of more or less violence whenever they can get opportunities; but we have, on account of the irregularities of the Mails, (caused by the confusion of affairs in Georgia, and the bad weather combined,) no late authentic narrative of their proceedings.

The Steamboat Dolphin arrived at Charleston on the 23d of May, having left St. Augustine on the evening of the 21st. A passenger reports that there was nothing new at St. Augustine at the time of the departure of the boat.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the following items of intelligence brought by the Dolphin:

"Gen. Scott was a passenger in the Dolphin, as far as Savannah, which place he was to have left yesterday, in the steamer George Washington, for Augusta, on his way, as was understood, to the Creek nation.

"Gov. Call has sent an order to Brig. Gen. Hernandez, to call into service 300 men for the protection of the country east of the St. John's river.

"Gov. C. has also issued an Address or Proclamation, from Tallahassee, calling on the wealthy merchants and planters of Middle and West Florida, to contribute liberally to organize a force for the protection of the frontier. He says that 160 men are now wanted, and twice that number will be required in a short time. He suggests that a voluntary subscription be raised in each county, and a bounty of $150 be given to every volunteer who shall serve six months, to be paid on his honorable discharge."

There is serious reason to fear that the 40 men left by Col. McLemore, in a block house 12 miles from the mouth of the Withlacoochee, have been massacred. A letter to the editors of the Macon (Georgia) Messenger, dated Fort Drane, May 1st, says that their boat had been seen at the mouth of the River, cut in two, and a very large number of Indian fires in the neighborhood. The commanding officer of the Fort was too weak to succor them. The same letter states that the Indians were meditating an attack on Fort King, to reinforce the force at which place, a company of Infantry had been despatched from Fort Drane; and that two Indian women, who had run away from the Indians a few days before, had brought intelligence that the savages were all assembled, and had been so for some time, in a large hammock, called the Cove, where they have their wives and children, and are planting to a considerable extent.—It was within a few miles from this place, that the Indians, by way of ruse, held a parley with Gen. Scott. A gentleman from St. Augustine informs us that a friendly squaw, who had escaped from the hostile Indians to Fort King, or some other of our chain of posts, had stated that the determination of the savages to carry on the war had reached such a pitch of desperation, that they were destroying their infants under two years, and their decrepid from age.

☞ *Mr. Pinckney's Report on Abolition.*—By reference to our "Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings," the reader will see that Mr. Pinckney, (Chairman of the Select Committee of Nine, appointed to consider and report on the Abolition Petitions,) has at length made his Report on the subject. We give the Resolutions with which the Report concludes, and a small sketch of the Debate which sprang up upon it.

We have not seen the Report, as yet; but from the Debate on it, and the remarks which follow this article, from the pens of two of the ablest and most patriotic Editors of the country, we gather the fact that its positions and its principles are any thing but what the South had a right to expect from the Committee, and one of her own Representatives, who was its Chairman. We recommend to the especial attention of all our readers, both the debate mentioned above, and the articles which we here extract:

"*Mr. Pinckney's Report—the Bubble burst.*—The long looked for has come at last. Mr. Pinckney, from the Abolition Committee, made his Report. It is just precisely what we predicted. It gives up the constitutional question as regards the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, but asserts most valorously, and argues most conclusively, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the States! For the assertion and establishment of this last great truth, Mr. P., we suppose, expects the gratitude of the South.

"The Report contends not only that it would be *inexpedient* to abolish slavery in the District, but it contains a long, wire-drawn, mystifying, intricate, metaphysico-politico, moral argument, to show that while the *constitutional right* in Congress to act on the subject is not denied, yet to do so would be a *violation of the public faith*. The Report does not, however, condescend to enter into any explanation as to what it means by a *violation of the public faith*. The Report does little more than place the question as regards the District just where the Abolitionists have wished the House to place it—on the ground of *expediency*. It amounts to this: that if Congress choose to abolish slavery in the District, they do that which they have the *constitutional right to do*; but in doing so Mr. Pinckney thinks they *violate the public faith!* A precious piece of jesuitical Tom-foolery.

"It will be recollected that by the decision of the Speaker, *confirmed by the House* sundry memorials relating to a *restriction* on slavery in the admission of Arkansas, and in relation to slavery in the Territories, were also referred to the same Committee, as appropriate objects for its action.—On these subjects they are *silent*; thus treating the reference with contempt. They no doubt thought it too delicate a subject to touch; and did not choose to venture to draw so heavily on the public credulity, as to extend to the Territories the *political* mystification they have adopted in relation to the District."—*U. S. Telegraph.*

"*Mr. Pinckney's Report on Abolition*, &c.—The mountain is delivered at length, and the mouse has issued forth in all its insignificance. It completely surrenders the only question for which the Abolitionists have *openly* contended, namely, that Congress possess the rightful power to abolish Slavery in the District—the only question indeed, which is in controversy; for, with the exception of Judge Shaler, no Abolitionist has contended for their right to abolish in the States. The N. York and Boston conclaves have expressly renounced any such power in Congress.

"See the Resolutions with which Mr. Pinckney's report concludes: "Resolved, first, that Congress has no constitutional authority over slavery in the States. Resolved, 2d, that Congress *ought* not to interfere with slavery in the District." The constitutional ground in regard to the District, is formally abandoned to the Abolitionists, not only by inference, but in words. Mr. Pinckney stated that the Report had received the unanimous assent of the Committee of 9, (denied by Mr. Hardin as to himself, whose just and striking remarks, see.)—Does the Virginia member of the Committee concede the principle that Congress has the power of abolishing in the District? When Mr. Van Buren avowed that doctrine some months ago, we foretold that he would make numerous converts in the South. See the debate.

"The petitions, &c. of the Abolitionists, by the last resolution, are all to be laid on the table of the House, without farther action. So Mr. Pinckney and the present House may resolve, but what may the next, or the next say? Such a resolution is impotent. It is mockery. It is foolery. Their right to abolish in the District, formally recognised by the House of Representatives, under the auspices of a Southern man, the Abolitionists will soon break through this feeble, and elusive restraint. We hesitate not to say, and two years will see it confirmed, that Mr. Pinckney has made District Abolitionists of the entire population North of Mason and Dixon's line, and North-west of the Ohio.—They are the great majority of the Union; and, the constitutional barriers removed, a brief period will see slavery abolished in the District—a mortal blow at Southern Rights and Safety. In all sincerity and sorrow, we regard Mr. Pinckney's movement as the most pernicious and calamitous to the rights, institutions, and tranquillity of his Southern fellow citizens, ever made by a Southern man. He has, by his resolutions, which accord with his report, legitimated the machinations of the Abolitionists; and by admitting the constitutionality of Abolition in the District, invited and animated them to renewed exertions. Whatever his motives, whatever their sincerity and honesty, his conduct has all the effect of treason to the South.—*Rich. Whig.*

☞ *Marching of United States Troops to the scenes of Indian Hostilities.*—We find the following gratifying intelligence in the National Intelligencer of the 23d of May:

"Roused to a sense of the great injury certain to result, besides the actual danger to the adjacent country, from the alarm of a general Indian hostility on the Southern frontier, the Executive seems to be making great exertions to concentrate a force for the protection of that frontier. Troops have been already put in motion from the stations at New York, Baltimore, and Fortress Monroe. A detachment of marines, with their officers, have been ordered from the Navy Yard at this place; and the Quartermaster General of the Army, with several other officers, left here a day or two ago, at very short warnings, for the South."

We learn, from other sources, that *ten* Companies of Troops, in all, have been ordered to prepare to proceed to the same destination, from Northern posts. This is as it should be; and it must be regretted, by all, that the measure was not resorted to long ago.

☞ *Rain! Rain! Rain!*—During the last two weeks or so, the clouds have been in the ascendant, and the earth has been favored with more frequent and more violent showers than has ever before been witnessed at this season of the year, even by our "oldest citizen." The creeks and smaller streams in this section of country have been, in consequence, swollen to an unusual degree; and we have heard the rise in the waters of the Catawba River variously stated to be from *ten* to *twenty* feet above the usual mark. Meadows and low-lands are submerged—high lands are said to be "*swimming*"—and the planters are prevented from doing any thing else but staying in their houses, and predicting the total destruction of their wheat and cotton crops, &c. But the planters are a "complaining race," and we would advise people not to listen to what they say about their crops, until those crops are gathered. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, their harvests turn out "better than they expected." Of course the Mails are in a "dreadful state," but we have so much good cause to find fault with them, even in the best weather, that we are determined to have a respite from grumbling on their account during "*this rainy spell*," at least.—Tuesday, May 31st, 1836.

☞ *New Paper.*—We have received the first No. of a new journal, entitled the "Carolina Beacon," recently established at Greensborough, Guilford County, by Messrs. Zevely & West. The Beacon professes to be rather a Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, than a political journal; but the Editors declare their determination "boldly to express, on all proper occasions, their opinions of political men and measures." They pledge themselves to the support, for the Presidency, of that man "whose political course they believe most closely identified with the interests of the South, and interested in its welfare,"—which man can be no other than Judge White, in the present contest for that office. The Beacon is of royal size, and published weekly, at $2 per annum in advance. It is altogether a very neat publication, and its matter, both original and selected, creditable to the intelligence and taste of the Editors. As a "beacon" raised to warn the community against the moral and political *breakers* of the sea of life, we trust it may not only be eminently successful, but also profitable, as it must be honorable, to those who have lighted and will keep it burning in so good a service.

We shall endeavor to make room in our columns, next week, for the prospectus of the "Beacon."

See the proposition, in our advertising columns to-day, for the publication of a Newspaper in Lincolnton. Success to it, say we.

☞ We stated last week, that Mr. *Loring*, of Wilmington, was about coming to Raleigh, to take charge of the "Standard" establishment. We now learn, that no definite arrangements have been made in the matter, and that it is quite uncertain whether the transfer spoken of, will take place.—*Ral. Register.*

The bill for the Relief of the Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia has now passed both Houses of Congress, and in a shape which it is supposed the President of the United States will approve. It provides simply that the United States, instead of guarantying (as it now does) the payment of the interest on the Holland loan to the three cities, shall assume the debt to itself, receiving in trust, towards its eventual extinction, the Stock belonging to the three cities, in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which money was borrowed to pay for. The cities are therefore henceforth to be relieved from the payment of interest on the debt, which has been an exhausting drain to them; the proportion of the principal debt due by Washington being one million of dollars, and that due by each of the other cities a quarter of a million of dollars.—*Nat. Int.*

[*Communicated for the Charlotte Journal.*]

THE CHARLOTTE CELEBRATION.

A portion of the Citizens of Charlotte convened in the Courthouse on the 24th of May, and resolved to celebrate the Victory of the Texians over the Mexican Commander, Santa Ana, &c., by an Illumination, &c., on the evening of the 27th. Accordingly on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Courthouse was very brilliantly illuminated, and a transparency, bearing appropriate and significant emblems and mottoes, was exhibited from the second story of the Southern front. A number of the citizens of the Town, with a fine Band of Music, marched in procession with lanterns elevated above their heads, preceded by a beautiful quadrangular transparency, with the words "Liberty—Texas—Houston—Independence," in brilliant colors. Most of the dwelling-houses on Main-street were illuminated, and many others in different parts of the town. Some of them very tastefully. Indeed, each Citizen who joined in the expression of joy for the success of the Texians, having indulged the inclination of his fancy in the number and disposition of his lights, diffused over the scene the most pleasing variety. It is not intended to particularize the many beautiful objects by which the citizens were regaled on that evening. The decorations of the Courthouse, however, were in a style surpassingly fine; and at a private window, small and unobtrusive, appeared, in distinct characters amid a blaze of light, the Texian Eagle, with one Star, surrounded by the very appropriate names of "Texas—Liberty—Houston—Carson—Crockett—Fannin"—names that will long be remembered, both in North nd South Amaerica.

The great events in Texas have transpired in such rapid succession, that a very brief account of them may not be unacceptable to the reader. The war now waging in that country commenced about the month of December last. It has excited the deepest emotions in the bosoms of all lovers of Liberty. In point of principle, it is identical with that of our revolutionary fathers of '76. Some twenty years ago the province of Texas was a wilderness, occupied and possessed by Indians of the most fierce and warlike character. For centories it had been the policy of the Spanish Monarchy totally to exclude all foreigners from access there, keeping that fine country as the abode of barbarians, that an impassable barrier might exist between Mexico and the territory now of the United States. After Mexico had achieved her independence, and in the year 1824 established a Confederated Republic, this jealous and illiberal policy was changed; and, in order to encourage and perpetuate the principles of liberty, the fine province of Texas was thrown open to settlement by foreigners. The Indians were still there—the country was wild and uncleared; but, subject to these obstacles, the most liberal inducements were offered to those disposed to encounter them.—Hundred of thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the world, were transferred to Capitalists, upon condition that they should cause them to be settled upon and occupied; and upon each individual removing to that country was bestowed a league square (near 5000 acres of land) by paying the small sum of thirty dollars for the survey and location. All who visited the country unite in representing part of it to be of surpassing fertility, and the finest of cotton regions, with a salubrious and delightful climate. In addition to these inducements, the great features of the Constitution of 1824, of the Mexican Republic, were similar to that of the United States. Texas was formed into a State Government, in all respects free, with the right of representation in the Great Confederated Republic of Mexico. There was granted to her a free religious toleration, although the Roman Catholic Religion was that established by law.—For some four years past, there has been a *rush* to that favored country, by the people of the United States. All parts resounded with the most flattering and moving accounts of it, and it would seem as if it was the best and the finest new country ever offered to an enterprising people. Before these exciting descriptions, the dangers and difficulties of colonization were forgotten, and thousands of our brethren and friends had settled there, as in a permanent home; all apparently pleased, and all in the way of successful enterprize. When, of a sudden, the fair prospect was blighted by a Revolution in Mexico, effected by an ambitious Chieftain. Their liberty was subverted—the existence of the *State of Texas* annihilated—instead of citizens of a free State, its people were converted into subjects of a Consolidated Government, with Santa Ana, the author of the change, sole Executive. They were deprived of the privilege of having arms for their own defence, and the Roman Catholic Religion was to be enforced. As might have been expected, the emigrants could not submit to such tyranny and injustice. Arms were assumed in defence of their altars and their firesides. To be slaves, *they could not*—to be driven out the country, *they would not*, without a struggle. No alternative was left them, but arms or submission. Their commissioner, (Col. Austin,) sent with petitions for redress and grievances, to the Government at Mexico, was thrown into prison and confined for twelve months. A deep sense of common danger and of common injury united these people in an indomitable spirit of resistance. They formed themselves into a Government, and declared their country independent. This memorable Declaration of Independance took place in the month of March last; since which time, events of surpassing interest have transpired in rapid succession. Santa Ana, bold and warlike, the sole Executive of the Consolidated Government of Mexico, aiming at the establishment of a despotism, has in person waged war, at the head of a large army, upon the people of Texas.—Since his irruption, in March, until the late glorious events, his power has been irresistible, and his course has been marked in blood. The slaughter of those taken in the fort at Goliad, (among whom was the celebrated Col. Crockett,)—the massacre of Col. Johnston and his corps of some hundred and fifty men—the destruction of Col. Ward and his brave band—and, last of all, the cold-blooded butchery of Col. Fannin and five hundred prisoners of war—but too well proclaim to the world the sanguinary conflict. Fannin had the faith of the General pledged to him, that, upon surrendering, he and his men were to be treated as prisoners of war; and yet, in eight days after, they were marched out unarmed and shot! But three escaped in the horrid confusion, to tell the story. Hundreds have fled, leaving all behind them,—a vessel last month arrived from Brassoria to Mobile, with a large number of women and children dependant upon charity for support, some of them highly respectable persons from Charleston, S. C. Some idea may be formed of the distress, when it is known that Santa Ana is waging a war of extermination against the people of that devoted region.—His conduct but too well illustrates the intention ascribed to him, that he would drive every white man out, and reduce the country to an Indian wilderness. Such is the kind of barrier that the Despot of Texas is desirous to establish against the free spirit of the United States.

Thank Heaven this modern *Attila* has met with a most signal defeat. On the 21st of April, in a battle between a part of the Army of Mexico, under the immediate command of Santa Ana, and the Texians, commanded by Gen. Houston, a total defeat of the former took place, and resulted further, as is believed, in the capture of Santa Ana himself.

News so favorable to our wishes was for some time doubted, but is now confirmed in all its essential particulars. A great victory has been obtained—a ruthless Tyrant annihilated—and a portion of our kindred and friends is free. It is for this that a portion of the people of Charlotte rejoice. They know that their joy will meet with a like response from every true-hearted Mecklenburger. They who were the first to proclaim the broken fetters of oppression, will always be among the first to hail the gracious efforts of a people resolved to be free.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

Sir: I observed, in your last week's paper, an article over the signature of "D. R. Dunlap"—vindicating, as he says, his character from the "reiterated slander," circulated against him by "some of the Van Buren party;" evidently, alluding to me. I therefore ask the privilege, through your paper, to meet the attack, and to apprize Dr. Dunlap, not "from memory," but by written evidence, what will devolve upon him to answer, or stand convicted of having wantonly stated that which is palpably untrue. It is not only due to Major Conner, but to myself, to disclose the whole truth in relation to Dr. Dunlap's being one of the *office-seekers*. It is well known to the people of this county (of all parties,) that Dr. Dunlap, last summer, when a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, took this ground to secure his election, that the Administration was corrupt, and that the Van Buren men were actuated by no other principle but that corrupt feeling of office-*hunting*. Now I should like to know by what kind of rule was he squared and moved to denounce the Van Buren party as office-*hunters*, when he himself at that very moment was an applicant, to the *head of this corrupt Administration*, for an office in the Mint? Will he tell? or can he, with all his sophistry, satisfactorily demonstrate to the public, how the assumed name of *Whig* screens and protects a man from guilt, in committing that which he coolly calls corrupt and "contemptible?" I cannot subscribe to this remarkable doctrine, without the most irresistible proof, though I have the most explicit confidence in Dr. Dunlap's *scientific attainments*. To convince Dr. Dunlap of this disposition of respect and forbearance on my part, I now tell him and the public, that I was in possession of the fact of his being an office-*seeker*, last summer, at the very time he was abusing the Van Buren party in his public speeches; but I had it in confidence from Major Conner, in consequence of the high regard we mutually expressed for Dr. Dunlap as a man; and I should not have spoken of it, had it not been recited to me, (as a rebuke upon Conner and the party,) by Dr. Dunlap's political and personal friend, (Dr. Caldwell,) that Major Conner had *voluntarily offered* Dr. Dunlap an appointment in the Mint. In vindication of Major Conner and the party, I repelled the charge, by pronouncing it untrue; and said I could prove it, by the exhibit of Dunlap's own letter, to Conner, begging the appointment; and which the subjoined extract from Conner's letter effectually does.

This is the alleged charge, and the one which the Doctor will have to answer, which he has intentionally dodged, by making one of his own, and answering it, with an air of considerable triumph. Did I say Major Conner tried to change his politics? No; but I did say, that he (Dunlap) strongly implied it, in his statement to Dr. Caldwell.—Or did I say it was criminal (as the Doctor states in his letter to the public, and re-echoed by his *Whig friends*) for a modern *Whig* to apply for office? No; but I said, and again say, that although not criminal, yet it is unpardonable political hypocrisy in a man to denounce and villify others for wanting that, which he himself was panting for. Why did Dr. Dunlap, or his *advisers*, press this matter upon the public? Did they suppose I could not sustain that which was dragged out of me, by Dr. Dunlap's own imprudence; or did they believe that Major Conner and myself had concerted all this, for the sole purpose of injuring the Doctor after he had retired? Or was it not done, by his ambitious *advisers*, to have a political effect? Is Dr. Dunlap a candidate again? No; why his publication at this time, concluding as it does, with this language—"That this circumstance shows, to what poor, pitiful, and contemptible measures, *the party*, or at least some of them, can stoop, to direct the public mind to any thing and *every thing else*, rather than a close investigation of their own *corrupt principles*." I answer, to give vent to his splenetic feelings on the republican party of this county, who refused to elect him *Senator* last year, and also to defeat my election. I have acted only in self-defence, and in vindication of the character of Major Conner. So far from my trying to injure Dr. Dunlap's character as a man, I have been extremely forbearing; more so than the party to which he belongs deserved at the time of high party excitement; which the subjoined certificate and extract from Major Conner's letter will amply testify. If Dr. Dunlap is exposed, it is his own imprudence, or the fault of his *advisers*, who would perhaps make any sacrifice, to put down the Jackson party in the county of Mecklenburg. But here is the proof; let an impartial public judge.

"*Charlotte, May* 26, 1836.

"Some time in the early part of last Summer, Dr. Dunlap stated to me, as well as I recollect, and the impression was certainly left upon my mind, that Major Conner had voluntarily offered to use his influence to procure for him (Dunlap) an appointment in the Mint; and that he said he would accept, provided the appointment would be such a one as would justify him in quitting the Practice of Medicine. From the whole conversation we had, the above is substantially the impression that was made upon my mind. Not long since, in a political conversation with G. W. Caldwell, I recited it to him—in reply to which, he stated it was not the fact, and that he could prove it, by the exhibit of Dr. Dunlap's letter to Major Conner, begging him to procure him an appointment.

"P. C. CALDWELL."

[COPY.]

"Washington City, May 13, 1836.

"I only heard, a day or two before the reception of your letter, that Dr. Dunlap's application to me for office was a subject of conversation. You were justifiable, and did right under the circumstances, to repell the charge, by disclosing the truth. Dr. Dunlap is mistaken in saying or supposing that I either offered to him the appointment, or an appointment in the Mint; or that I solicited him to accept such appointment; and the exhibit of his letter to me, will itself be a perfect refutation. I never did have but one conversation with the Dr., on the subject; that was in Boyd's porch, in the rear of his bar room, at your Spring court, some one or more weeks after I had received his letter soliciting my aid; I had not answered his letter. He called on me there, and in the interview, to the best of my recollection, what I did say to him (substantially,) was, that I would address a letter to the President of the U. S. saying to him that he (the Dr.) was an applicant for an office in the Mint at Charlotte, and that he was a gentleman of character and respectability; remarking, at the same time, to him, that I did not desire to be misunderstood—there would probably be others, that would apply to me; that much, I felt, it would be my duty to say for any gentleman of character who might apply to me in relation to an office in the Mint. I did not suppose that could be construed into an invitation to accept office, or a committal on my part to sustain the applicant. I certainly did not intend it should be so construed or understood. If the Dr. in that interview, (the only one we have had) intimated a wish even to withdraw his application, it has entirely escaped my recollection. After hearing from some one, whom I now do not remember, that the Dr. was abusing the republican party for being office-seekers and office-holders—on my return home, I put the letter in my pocket, with the view of exhibiting it, if those charges were made by him in my presence. I met him at Berryhill's, only, the last muster I was at in your county—he said nothing about the office-seekers—though I took up the subject myself—and if you remember I referred to letters that I then had in my pocket.—My personal regard for Dr. Dunlap and his character, prevented the exposure of the letter last summer; and allow me to say to you, my friend, and the same say to our friends, if you think fit, that if it be not absolutely necessary to the vindication of our characters as men and politicians—it may be best not to stir this matter further. The Dr. I learn has retired. We, I think, cannot derive material if any benefit. I have viewed him in private life, as an amiable man and a religious man, and by stirring it, he may be injured seriously. If used, let it be only in self defence. However I have written the above to be used by you in any way that your prudence and discretion may suggest. The letter, after the election, I laid by carefully, somewhere at home—which on my return, if I be spared, I will hunt up and send you a copy. If I had it with me here, I would cheerfully send you a copy of it now."

The above is an extract from Major Conner's letter to me. The Doctor's letter will be fowarded for publication, as soon as it comes to hand.

G. W. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, May 30, 1836.

☞ *Rumors.*—We have lately had rumors as 'thick as blackberries' pouring in upon us. Rumors of Indian murders and of Mexican massacres—of the extermination of the Seminoles, and the capture of Santa Ana. From the north, we have even heard it rumored that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren had fallen out, and thereby destroyed the 'unity' of the great democratic republican party. But we now have a more *alarming* rumor than any we have mentioned, and one which our readers acquainted hereabouts will probably be slow to believe. For some days past, it has been rumored about town, and pretty generally believed—but how the news got out we are positively unable to say—that a *Van Buren Democratic! Republican! Meeting* was held in Salisbury on Monday *night* of last week's county court! No notice that the meeting was to be held was published; the meeting was preceded by no proclamation, or ringing of the bell, as is usual in such cases, and therefore we are entirely in the dark as to *where* the said meeting was held; at *what hour* of the night, or *how many* attended. We will state, though, what we have heard, and trust to the Raleigh Standard for further light upon the subject.

It is said, then, that the aforesaid Van Buren Democratic Republican meetng was held in a little private office, some time during Monday night, and that *sixteen* individuals attended, over whose deliberations *Colonel Edward Yarbrough* presided, and that the proceedings of the meeting are to be published in the Raleigh Standard. We freely credit all the rumor except the part in regard to the number that attended the meeting. Rumor must exaggerate here, unless it be that the *owl* is not the sole possessor, in these parts of its peculiar habits.—*Western Carolinian.*

An English paper gives an account of a ten party of sixty matrons, *mothers of eight hundred and sixty nine children. Twelve* of the dames alone having given birth to two hundred and two of the number!! One of them was the mother of thirty-one children!!!

For Rent,

THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber.

June 2. P. THOMPSON.

PROSPECTUS.

Andrew R. Porter & Co.

Propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, N. C. a Newspaper, to be called the

Lincolnton Transcript.

IT is believed that the rich and flourishing community of Lincoln County and its vicinity, can support with ease and convenience a Newspaper. The wholesome effect of a press upon the morals and intelligence of a people, when it is conducted on the principles of truth and virtue, is most obvious. The Politics of the TRANSCRIPT will be firm to Southern principles, and as such, will be opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as the next President: But as our main object will be to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the community, (unless compelled by unreasonable provocation) the course of this paper will be mild and conciliatory.

Having already established a Press at Lincolnton, the Paper will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers may be obtained.

TERMS.

The Transcript will be published weekly on a medium sheet, at $1 50 in advance, or $2 if paid after the issuing of the first number.

Lincolnton, May 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEACON LIGHT.

BY MISS PARDOE.

Darkness was deepening o'er the sea,
And still the hulk drove on:
No sail to answer to the breeze,
Her masts and cordage gone:
Gloomy and drear her course of fear,
Each looked for but a grave—
When, full in sight, the Beacon Light
Came streaming o'er the wave.

Then wildly rose the glistening shout
Of all that hardy crew;
Boldly they put the helm about,
And through the surf they flew;
Storm was forgot—toil heeded not—
And loud the cheer they gave—
As, full in sight, the Beacon Light
Came streaming o'er the wave.

And gaily of the toil they told,
When they were safe on shore;
How hearts had sunk and hopes grown cold
Amid the billows' roar;
When not a star had shone from far
By its pale beam to save—
Then, full in sight, the Beacon Light
Came streaming o'er the wave.

Thus, in the night of nature's gloom,
When sorrow bows the heart—
When cheering hopes no more illume,
And prospects all depart,—
Then from afar there shone a star,
With cheering light to save:
And full in sight, *its* Beacon Light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

THANKSGIVING ANECDOTE.

"Come Charles, my son," said deacon Allworthy, "take one of them are turkeys and carry it up to Parson Moody, for thanksgiving."

"No father, I don't do that again, I tell ye!"

"What do I hear now, Charles!—These five and twenty years I have sent the Parson a turkey, and Joe has carried them, and Tom, and Jerry, and you, without refusing. What's the matter now?"

"Why, father, he never even thanks me for bringing it to him, and he took me to do, a while ago, because I started out of meeting too soon."

"Well Charles, you know it is a custom for the Minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as for creeping to him, I wont do it."

"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey, and if he don't thank you, I will."

Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in his parlour, surrounded by a number of friends who had come to pass thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulder heavily upon the table, said:

"Mr. Moody, there's a turkey father sent you; if you want it you may have it; if you don't I'll carry it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little manners, Charles; can you not do an errand any better?"

"How would you have me do it?" inquired Charles.

"Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

Charles took the chair, while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned, took off his hat, made a bow, and said, "Mr. Moody, here is a turkey which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept of as a present."

Charles rose from his seat, took the fowl, and said to the minister, "it's a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and numerous other instances he has contributed, to my happiness. If you will just carry it to the kitchen, and return again, I will call to Mrs. Moody to give you half a dollar."

The Parson walked out of the room, his friends laughing at the joke, and made up a purse for the lad, who ever afterwards received a reward for his services.

Night.—Silent and solemn night!—thou art ever sacred to my feelings! thou art the benefactress of the afflicted, whose tears thou driest! thou art the friend of the unfortunate, whose sorrows are forgotten in thy dreams! thou art the mother of the weary, who sink to repose in thy arms, and receive from thee new life and vigor! thou art an evidence of the majesty and power of God—of his unfathomable wisdom and ineffable goodness.

Where is the man that remains unmoved, when he walks forth in the solitary night, and beholds innumerable worlds spread out before him?—when the stillness of death reigns in the streets, which but a few hours before were alive with the throng and bustle of the crowd?—when the gardens, groves, and habitations of men are silent?—when the trees and flowers are enveloped in darkness, or seen in the pale and glimmering light of the moon How insignificant would the earth appear, did she not receive a charm from the splendour of the midnight heavens!—where is the prowess of the mighty chief, when weariness comes upon him and he is bound in the arms of sleep?—what are all the riches of the earth, when their possessor, like one that is dead, slumbers unconscious of them all?

"Josiah Hunt."—Poor Josiah Hunt! we commiserate his situation. The reader will remember this is the individual advertised as having left the bed and board of *Mrs. Laura Hunt*, and "strayed to parts unknown." It will be remembered, too, that the forsaken *Laura* forbade all girls, old maids, or widows, to meddle with or marry said Josiah, under the penalty of the law; and earnestly entreated "editors throughout the world" to lay this caution before the public. It will, perhaps, not be forgotten, that her request was complied with in this paper some time since. The faithless rascal! we gave him a kick, and hoped never to have seen his face again. The other day, however, while rummaging through our exchange papers, who should we see but "Josiah Hunt" again, with some forty editors at his heels—kicking, cuffing, gouging, and biting at him, like mad! Forty editors upon one poor runaway henpecked husband!—*poor fellow!* But then he broke Laura's heart, and "*strayed to parts unknown*," the inconstant villain! Hurrah, boys!—give it to him!—*Truth Teller.*

SIGNIFICATION

Of some of the most usual Christian names.

Anna	(derived from the Hebrew,)	Gracious.
Adelaide	German	A Princess.
Arnold	German	Maintainer of Honor.
Blanche	French	Fair.
Charles	German	Noble Spirited.
Catharine	Greek	Pure and Good.
Clara	Latin	Clear and Bright.
Caroline	Latin	Noble Minded.
Emma	German	A Nurse.
Elisa	Hebrew	A Vow.
Edward	Saxon	Happy Keeper.
Edwin	Saxon	Happy Conqueror.
Edmund	Saxon	Happy Peace.
Frederick	German	Rich and Peaceful.
Francis	German	Free.
Felix	Latin	Happy.
George	Greek	A Farmer.
Gertrude	German	All Truth.
Henry	German	A Rich Lord.
Isabella	Spanish	Bright Brown Color.
Margaret	German	A Pearl.
Mary	Hebrew	Drop of Salt Water.
Martha	Hebrew	Bitterness.
Rebecca	Hebrew	Fat.
Robert	German	Famous in Council.
Sophia	Greek	Wisdom.
Susan	Hebrew	A Lily.
Thomas	Hebrew	A Twin.
Virginia	Latin	A Maiden.

A Runaway "Pink."—If Mr. Augustus Ballou isn't a good natured personage, we don't know who is. We should think, if any thing would sour a sweet disposition, and turn the milk of human kindness into the bonnyclapper of snarling surliness, the infidelity of one's "better half" would produce that sour-krout result. But not so with Mr. Augustus Ballou; he claps on his cap of philosophy, and in his *love corner* thus communes with the muses, while he warns the publick against harboring or trusting his quondam spouse "the worth of a straw," on peril of loss:

NOTICE.

Whereas my pink my pretty toy
My wife my Ishabel
Has left hur house and hur employ
And whe she has gon I cannot tell,
This is to forbid all persons not to harbor nor trust
To hur the worth of a straw, or lose it you must
For I am determined not to pay
A cent of her contracting in any way
Unless compelled by law AUGUSTUS BALLOU.

She is old and ugly ill-natured and thin
For further particulars enquire at G. Allens Inn.
Enfield, Conn., March 18.

Marriage.—A *good* wife is Heaven's last best gift to man; his angel and minister of graces innumerable; his Sal Polychresium or gem of many virtues; his Pandora, or casket of jewels; her presence forms his best company; her voice his sweetest music; her smiles his brighest day; her kiss the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her arms the guardian of his innocence, the pale of his safety; her industry his surest wealth, her economy his safest steward, her lips his faithfulest councillors, her bosom his safest pillow, and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head. So if you prize pleasure, marry; if you desire health, marry; and if you value money, marry.

Friendship.—Monsieur de Sacy, in his Essay on Friendship, says: "The friendship which is recommended, is union of affections, springing from a generous respect to virtue, and is maintained by a harmony of manners. It is a great mistake to call every trifling commerce by this serious name; or to suppose that *empty compliments and visits of ceremony* should pass for a *real* and *well-established* friendship, when no more is intended than to pass the time, and show the equipage."

Curious Epitaph.—The following is inscribed upon the tombstone of Xantippe Thomas, wife of Andrew Thomas, who scolded herself to death in the early part of the last century:

Here lies the wife of neighbor Thomas,
Whom death in mercy carried from us;
For, when alive, she was so old,
So ugly, snappish, such a scold,
That round about her for a mile,
All things were in a constant broil.
I've known her storm at such a rate,
That e'en the chimney back would sweat;
Trammels, through fear, forgot to hold,
And red-hot chunks of fire grew cold.
Her husband never dropped a tear
Till he had placed her body here,
And then he blubbered like a lout,
For fear she'd scratch her passage out.

REMEDIES.

For Sea-sickness—stay at home.

For Drunkenness—drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

Cure for Love—avoid as much as possible the object of your affection, and when you chance to meet her, treat her with cold indifference—the re-action never fails to produce the desired effect.

To keep out of jail—get out and keep out of debt.

For the Gout—BOARD WITH A PRINTER.

"By Mathematicks, and with skill,
"We make our customers look genteel."

W. J. Mealey & Co.

HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If missfit should ever occur, it is made good by the cash or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 94—3m

A Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn the public from trusting my wife Martha, as I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract from this date.

JOHN MILLER.

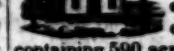
May 15, 1836. 3wp

Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

April 20th, 1836. 89tds

Valuable Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India
Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, *for CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimers, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Challyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,
Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for *Cash*,

A RIDING HORSE,
With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,
Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachicæ et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and nave,) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

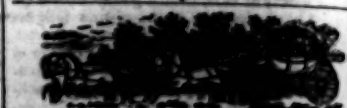
Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.



A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

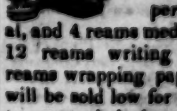
April 11, 1835. 90—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . .	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Paper for Sale.



JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

State of the Markets, &c.

CHERAW—MAY 23.

Bacon,	12½ a	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	14 a 17 25	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Corn,	80 a 00	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 87½	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks,	2 40 a 2½

CAMDEN—MAY 21.

Cotton,	14 a 18½	Bacon, cwt.	00 a 18
Corn, bush.	90 a 95	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	81½ a 81½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	88½ a 90	" Apple,	00 a 00